

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
Feb. 25, 1917—Last twenty-
four hours: rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Min. 64; Max.
73. Weather, pt. cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
96° Centrifugals N. Y. per lb. per ton		
Price, Hawaiian basis	5.265	\$105.30
Last previous quotation	5.14	\$102.80

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4613

SHOCK OF GERMAN PLOT FORCES ALL FACTIONS TO SUPPORT OF WILSON

**Pacifists, Led By La Follette Abandon Their Proposed
Filibuster and Rally To the Administration Banner In
House and Senate; Huge Naval Appropriation Bill De-
cided Upon When President Confirms Conspiracy**

Hundred Million Bond Issue

(Associated Press By Commercial Pacific Cable)
WASHINGTON, March 2—Aroused by the revelation of a German plot to induce Mexico to declare war against the United States and to endeavor to secure an alliance with Japan in order to provoke war between Japan and America, congress yesterday dropped all politics and rallied, almost to a man, behind the President in his request that he be clothed with extraordinary power to meet any emergency.

By a vote of four hundred to thirteen, the house passed the bill permitting the navy department to place armament aboard American merchantmen and supply gunners, in order that these ships may defend themselves against German or Austrian submarines in the war zones outlined in the German proclamation. The bill also authorized the issuance of government bonds to the amount of one hundred million dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President as an emergency fund.

While the lower house was busy with these measures, the senate was at work on other preparedness bills, and the announcement from the White House, that the government had the proof of the malign plot hatched against this country in Berlin, put the quietus upon all the pacifist propaganda in that house, and brought even such leaders as La Follette to heel, and to the hearty support of the President.

This announcement followed the introduction of a resolution by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts calling on the President, "if not incompatible" with public policy to confirm the reports of the Teutonic conspiracy, as printed in the morning paper.

Indeed one of the most sensational developments of a rather sensational session, was the bitter attack which Senator Stone of Missouri brought down upon himself from Democratic and Republican senators alike, when he introduced an amendment to the Lodge resolution, demanding that the President make public the source of his information regarding the German plot and plotters. The debate that followed the introduction of the Stone amendment was acrimonious, and he was arraigned severely by both sides of the chamber.

After some time Senator Hoke Smith poured oil on the troubled senatorial waters and brought about real progress by the introduction of an amendment asking the President, "if not incompatible with public policy" to make known whether the note signed by Doctor Zimmerman, foreign minister of Germany, inviting Mexico to unite with Germany and Japan in war upon the United States as published in the morning papers of March 1, is authentic, and if it is now in the possession of the United States government."

This amendment, which did not change the spirit of the resolution introduced by Senator Lodge was adopted, and Mr. Wilson immediately announced that the statements as printed were correct, but asked to be excused from revealing the sources of his information.

The senate committee on foreign affairs, to which the Lodge resolution was referred, hurried consideration of the measure, and struck out a few words and that portion which asked the President to say how long the information regarding the German perfidy had been in the possession of the United States government. Senator Hitchcock reported the resolution out at three o'clock, and asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration.

The announcement of this from the White House, put an abrupt end to all party squabbling in the senate and house. The effect was most marked. La Follette immediately declared that he would drop all thought of a filibuster, and would back the administration to the fullest extent of his power. It was practically agreed that the five hundred million naval appropriation bill should be rushed through with as little delay as possible today.

In the senate today it is planned by the administration leaders to rush through the administration bill "providing other instrumentalities," as well as arming American merchant ships against the attacks of submarines. It is this bill which the administration wishes to have become a law, and upon which it is concentrating all its strength. It is this bill which in all probability will be passed by the senate today and go to the house tomorrow, to take the place of the measure which the house passed yesterday afternoon.

That the house is prepared to act in harmony with the senate was evidenced yesterday when throughout the ten hour debate on the different measures, there was apparent a strong current of patriotism, and the pacifists and malcontents were joining forces with the administration leaders in the effort to get through the business before the house as rapidly as possible.

Secretary Lansing, in an official statement made it clear that he does not believe that Japan has any knowledge of the German intrigue, or would take part in such a scheme. He also expressed confidence that the government of Mexico would not participate in any such plan as that proposed by the German government.

FIRST AMERICAN STEAMER TO BRAVE PERIL OF SUBMARINE REACHES FRENCH PORT SAFELY

S. S. ROCHESTER, first of all American steamers to leave an American port following the threat of murder on the high seas sent out last January from Berlin, as she appeared steaming down the East River on her way to sea. Note the American flag painted fore and aft on her sides, and her name and home port in ten-foot letters amidships.



BORDEAUX, France, March 2—The American steamer Rochester, one of the first steamers to leave an American port following the announcement by Berlin of the "relentless submarine warfare," has successfully run the blockade and steamed into port here yesterday afternoon, to the sound of a hundred whistles and the cheers of large crowds which gathered on the quays to bid her welcome to France.

BAPAUME ABANDONED TO ALLIES BY GERMAN FORCES BERLIN ANNOUNCES "VOLUNTARY" RETIREMENT IN WEST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
PARIS, March 2—Falling back rapidly on the Aisne river front, the German army has abandoned the town of Bapaume and, the British are preparing to enter the place, which for months has been the objective of their advance. The Germans unable to stand the tremendous pounding of the British artillery, now increased far above their own in weight of metal thrown and in number of guns engaged, as well as in the skill with which they are being served, have announced that "a voluntary and systematic withdrawal of parts of the German advance positions on both banks of the Aisne river and other parts of the Franco-Belgian front."

Reports from the front say that the Germans in their retreat are destroying the dugouts in which they had lived for years, together with the large provision dumps back of their lines, and are making their trenches or such of them as escape the fire of the Entente gunners, useless.

The great salient that the British and French have driven into the heart of the German line on the western front, now becomes a real menace to the whole of the Teutonic position north of Roye and south of Arras, a distance of more than seventy miles as the crow flies and twice that if one measures the twistings of the trench line.

The Germans have felt the power of the mass of British guns and the British supply of ammunition. The limit of British shell has been shown to be dependent not on production but on transportation, and transportation arrangements in France are easily built up.

The German line, from Nieuport to Rheims is a suggestion of a line which has been much shattered as a result of the Somme battles. Not only this, but a continuation of the gnawing process will increase this condition still more, so that more and still more men will be necessary to hold the Allies back as their gains increase. Hence the Germans, through scarcity of men, will have to shorten up their lines somewhere on this front. It does not mean a general retirement. The Germans possibly wish that such a retirement were possible without loss of prestige at home and dire political possibilities, but it is not possible and is hardly in the planning of the German general staff.

What is not unlikely is that somewhere behind their present lines the Germans have prepared an entirely new line of defense, practically straight, with all sinuosities removed, to which they may fall back as the present line is reduced. This can be done probably without material political results and may at the same time better, to some extent, the present German position. Where such a line is—and it has been stated upon reasonably good authority that it has already been prepared with characteristic German foresight and thoroughness—so one is in a position to speak with positive assurance. Probably, however, it is not far from a line through Arras, Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, and Laon.

CHINA INVITED TO JOIN THE ENTENTE

Republic's President Put Question of Active Warfare Up To His Parliament

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
PEKING, March 2—Following the breaking of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany, it was announced here last night that the Entente Powers have extended to China an invitation to join actively in the war against the Central Powers. President Li Yuan Hing accompanied the announcement of the invitation with the statement that the future action of the republic will depend entirely upon what parliament decides.

RELATIONS BROKEN

TOKIO, March 1—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany yesterday afternoon. President Li Yuan Hing signed the declaration after a conference with his cabinet. President Wilson of the United States has asked China to follow out the example of other neutral countries by breaking with Germany over the submarine question.

STANDARD OIL MAKES ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
CHICAGO, March 2—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in its annual statement bringing the report of the profits of the company up to December 31, last, shows that the profits of the concern were more than 100 per cent on its capital stock. The total net profits made for the year were \$30,043,614. The capital stock is \$30,000,000.

PORTUGAL ENFORCES DAYLIGHT SAVING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
NEW YORK, March 2—Daylight saving regulations went into effect today in Portugal, the Azores, Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands, according to information brought here by vessels from Portugal.

Japanese Ambassador Laughs At Teuton Effort At Intrigue

Issues Official Statement Declaring That Under No Circumstances Would German Proposal Be Considered By the Government of the Mikado At Tokio

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)
WASHINGTON, March 1—The Japanese embassy here issued an official statement today declaring that under no circumstances would the German proposal be considered by the Japanese government at Tokio.

The statement in the strongest terms reiterates the allegiance of Japan to the Entente Powers and reaffirms Japan's friendship for the United States, denouncing any attempt or plot to cause a breach in that friendship.

The magnitude and astounding character of Germany's proposal has not only startled the capital, but has completely overshadowed other considerations of the government. It is the universal topic of conversation and the nation is supporting the President in any move he may make.

Mexican Officials Decline To Talk of German Schemes

Admit That In Their Opinion, Effort of Kaiser To Embroil United States In War With Southern Republic Would Come To Nothing

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
CITY OF MEXICO, March 1—Mexican government officials today declined to discuss the effort of Germany to involve Mexico in war with the United States, except to say that they thought the efforts would be in vain and Mexico would remain neutral.

German Minister von Eckhardt declared today that he did not know about Zimmermann's instructions through the German foreign office. Tanakaichi Ohto, the Japanese charge d'affaires, declared that he was not acquainted with the German proposal of alliance.

News of Germany's Plot Sensation of Day In England

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
LONDON, March 2—The announcement in the British papers of the gigantic plot hatched by Berlin, created a sensation here yesterday morning, and little else was talked about on the streets. The public as a whole believe that the conspiracy, is a cause belli in every sense of the word, although the plot is regarded as having its ridiculous side.

That Japan could be enticed away from her alliance with the Entente, is regarded as being impossible, and that Germany could have thought that such a thing might be done, is taken to show the desperate condition of the German fortunes, and how, like a cornered rat, the Berlin government is turning to any desperate expedient that suggests itself in the hope of finding ease from the steadily tightening grip of the Entente Powers.

The Morning Telegram, in a leading article describes the plot, and adds that "it is a strange, and thoroughly Teutonic compound of pure idiosyncrasy and knavery."

HOLLANDER RESCUES AMERICAN SEAMEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
BALTIMORE, March 2—The Dutch steamer Ritsbergen steamed into port yesterday afternoon with the members of the crew of the American ship Borinquen. The seamen were picked up off the island of Bermuda. Their ship had exhausted her supply of coal and food and the men were in danger of starvation.

President Wilson To Sign Bone Dry Bill

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, March 2—It was announced last night that President Wilson will sign the "bone dry" legislation for the District of Columbia when the measure reaches the White House.

BIG NAVY BILL BEFORE SENATE TODAY; LIKELY TO BE PASSED

Measure, Largest Ever Passed By Any Nation Not At War, Provides For the Construction of Forty-two Vessels For Service

SECRETARY DANIELS URGES QUICK ACTION ON SOLONS

Appears On Floor of Senate and Appeals To the Senators To Rush Measure Through With As Little Delay As Possible

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, March 2—The largest and most important naval appropriation bill ever passed by any congress of the United States, and the largest appropriation any nation ever made for naval purposes while at peace, will come to the vote in the senate today, and will almost certainly pass. President Wilson is expected to sign it immediately and the measure will in all likelihood become a law before the end of the week.

Secretary Daniels, head of the navy department, appeared on the floor of the senate yesterday and personally pleaded with the senators to hasten action on the measure as much as possible. Senator La Follette, after this announcement that he will drop his filibuster against the bill.

The bill as it passed the house and the senate naval affairs committee has added \$100,000,000 and carried appropriations for forty-two great ships and great ammunition stores. The total of the appropriations amounted to \$308,536,388, about \$55,000,000 in excess of the bill of last session. In former years a naval budget of \$125,000,000 was considered large.

Included in the bill are the administration amendments empowering the President to commandeer shipyards and munitions factories in time of war or national emergency. It also carries the administration amendment to appropriate \$1,000,000 to acquire basic patents to an airplane suitable for government uses. These amendments were approved informally during the debate in the house, and when the measure was put on its final passage no demand was made for a rollcall upon them.

Calls For Forty-two Vessels

The building program carried in the bill calls for three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender and eighteen submarines. The bill also provides that the limit of cost for the four battle cruisers authorized last session shall be increased to \$19,000,000 each and the limit of cost of the three scout cruisers heretofore authorized to \$6,000,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament.

Among the larger increases made in the house and in the bill as it goes to the senate today are: New battleships for naval vessels, increased by \$1,538,000, making a total appropriation of \$2,291,000; ammunition for merchant auxiliaries increased by \$5,781,000, total appropriation \$7,281,000; batteries for merchant auxiliaries, increased by \$2,481,000, total appropriation \$4,131,000; ammunition for ships of the navy an increase of \$2,000,000, total appropriation \$3,500,000. Another appropriation for ammunition in the bill amounts to \$14,528,000, making the total appropriation for ammunition more than \$17,000,000.

All of these increases are regarded as due to the present international crisis and the emergency preparedness program. In addition, the house authorized a lump appropriation of \$12,000,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to equip navy yards for the construction of battleships if satisfactory contracts cannot be made with shipbuilders.

Senate May Add Bond Issue

Having given the President blanket authority to commandeer shipyards and munition plants "in time of war or national emergency," the house, because of a conflict in committee jurisdiction, left to the senate the question of whether there shall be included in the present bill an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the more expeditious construction of any naval vessels which the President may regard as necessary. The original house amendment included provision for a bond issue of \$150,000,000 to meet this emergency allowance, but the house rules committee did not feel justified in reporting a special rule for a bond issue which had not been considered by the ways and means committee.

The senate probably will do that today.